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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/803,432	03/09/2001	Margaret Therese Kelliher	RD27942-4	6951
6147 759Q 07/05/2007 GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY GLOBAL RESEARCH PATENT DOCKET RM. BLDG. K1-4A59 NISKAYUNA, NY 12309			EXAMINER LY, ANH	
			ART UNIT 2162	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/803,432

Applicant(s)

KELLIHER ET AL.

Examiner

Anh Ly

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 0423/2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is response to Applicants' AMENDMENT filed on 04/23/2007.
2. Claims 1-22 are pending in this Application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
5. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2004/0215664 A1 of Hennings et al. (hereinafter Hennings) (Division of application No.: 09/283,780, filed on MAR. 31<sup>st</sup>, 1999) in view of Patent No.: US 6,304,886 B1 issued to Bernardo et al. (hereinafter Bernardo).

With respect to claim 1, Hennings teaches a method for adding an HTML document to a web site, the HTML document relating to a respective one of a plurality of categories of information (fig. 5, adding new contextual information or HTML document: sections 0075-0076 and stored these HTML document on a web server and one or more categories to various documents on a site and inserting a category list component with an associated category into the document that is to contain the hyperlinks or links to each of the documents of specific categories: fig 2, sections 0062, 0064 and 0090), the method comprising the steps of:

- adding an HTML keyword to the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represent the respective one of the plurality of categories of information (adding category into a web page or a list of categories: sections 0090-0091 and fig. 9);

- uploading the HTML document to a directory on the web site (uploading a web page or HTML document from a web server: sections 0042 and 0080);

- activating a search in the directory when the respective one of the plurality of categories of information is selected, the search containing at least the HTML keyword (searching a web page that matching the category or keyword: sections 0062 and 0093-0094);

- calling a search engine to execute the activated search and produce a search result wherein the search result identifies a link to the HTML document in the directory containing the HTML keyword (invoking or calling a search to generate hyperlinks that correspond to each of the category list to the HTML document or web page or in a given design page: section 0093); and

creating an up-to-date web page for the respective one of the plurality of categories of information from the search result wherein the up-to-date web page includes the link to the HTML document containing the HTML keyword (generating an up-to-date web page including at least one category or link as shown in figs.2, 8 and 9, sections 0033, 0036-0037 and 0093-0094).

Hennings teaches contextual information concerning linked documents. The contextual information or HTML content or document is stored in a web server HTML. A web page or HTML document includes at least one category, keyword or link to another HTML document to be called or invoked by clicking on the link or hyperlink. Hennings does not clearly teach the HTML documents are automatically available for reading without creating specific web pages to access with the HTML documents and without using a database.

However, Barnardo teaches accessing a web page or HTML document without accessing or requiring web site creator to read or write or edit the HTML code (col. 4, lines 46-54 and col. 5, lines 50-67 and col. 6, lines 1-10; also see abstract and col. 3, lines 12-32; also, see fig. 11, col. 9, lines 15-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Barnardo. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of without creating the specific web page and using the database to access the web page or HTML document as disclosed (Barnardo's col. 5, lines 50-67 and col. 6, lines 1-10), into the system of Hennings for the purpose of creating a web

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page without specific HTML knowledge, thereby, reducing the time consuming for generating a searchable HTML document (Barnardo's col. 1, lines 35-55 and col. 2, lines 45-60).

With respect to claim 2, Hennings teaches wherein the step of creating an up-to-today web page is dynamically performed by the search engine while calling the activated search (invoking or calling a search to generate hyperlinks that correspond to each of the category list to the HTML document or web page or in a given design page: section 0009).

With respect to claim 3, Hennings teaches returning the dynamically created HTML document to a user of the web site (receiving the result of search query: sections 033 and 0037).

With respect to claim 4, Hennings teaches wherein the HTML keyword is added to the HTML header (section 0008),

With respect to claim 5, Hennings teaches wherein the HTML keyword is added to the metatag field of the HTML header (sections 0008 and 0092).

With respect to claim 6, Hennings teaches wherein the directory comprises a plurality of directories, each of the plurality of directories corresponding to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information (a plurality of categories: see fig. 3 and figs. 2, 8 and 9; sections 0062, 0064 and 0090-0092).

With respect to claim 7, Hennings teaches activating a search is performed when a user of the web site selects the respective one of the plurality of categories (accessing the link or hyperlink to get the return or display of the content of the selected page or

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category: fig. 3 and directory structure storing the HTML documents: sections 0064-0065).

With respect to claim 8, Hennings teaches a method for adding an HTML document to a web site, the HTML document relating to at least one of a plurality of categories of information (fig. 5, adding new contextual information or HTML document: sections 0075-0076 and stored these HTML document on a web server and one or more categories to various documents on a site and inserting a category list component with an associated category into the document that is to contain the hyperlinks or links to each of the documents of specific categories: fig 2, sections 0062, 0064 and 0090), the method comprising the steps of:

adding an HTML keyword to the HTML document wherein the HTML keyword represents a respective one of the plurality of categories of information (adding category into a web page or a list of categories: sections 0090-0091 and fig. 9);

uploading the HTML document to a respective one of a plurality of directories on the web site wherein each of the plurality of directories corresponds to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information, each of the plurality of directories for containing at least one searchable HTML document (uploading a web page or HTML document from a web server and each HTML document containing a keyword for search: sections 0042 and 0080);

activating a search for the HTML keyword of the at least one searchable HTML documents in the respective one of the plurality of directories when the respective one of the plurality of categories of information is selected, the search containing at least the

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HTML keyword (searching a web page that matching the category or keyword: sections 0062 and 0093-0094);

calling a search engine to execute the activated search and produce a search result containing a respective link to each of the at least one searchable HTML documents in the respective one of the plurality of directories containing the HTML keyword (invoking or calling a search to generate hyperlinks that correspond to each of the category list to the HTML document or web page or in a given design page: section 0093); and

creating an up-to-date web page for the respective one of the plurality of categories of information from the search result wherein the up-to-date web page includes each respective link to each of the at least one searchable HTML documents containing the HTML keyword (generating an up-to-date web page including at least one category or link as shown in figs.2, 8 and 9, sections 0033, 0036-0037 and 0093-0094).

Hennings teaches contextual information concerning linked documents. The contextual information or HTML content or document is stored in a web server HTML. A web page or HTML document includes at least one category, keyword or link to another HTML document to be called or invoked by clicking on the link or hyperlink. Hennings does not clearly teach each of the at least one searchable HTML documents are automatically available for reading without creating specific web pages to access with the HTML documents and without using a database.



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However, Barnardo teaches accessing a web page or HTML document without accessing or requiring web site creator to read or write or edit the HTML code (col. 4, lines 46-54 and col. 5, lines 50-67 and col. 6, lines 1-10; also see abstract and col. 3, lines 12-32; also, see fig. 11, col. 9, lines 15-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Barnardo. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of without creating the specific web page and using the database to access the web page or HTML document as disclosed (Barnardo's col. 5, lines 50-67 and col. 6, lines 1-10), into the system of Hennings for the purpose of creating a web page without specific HTML knowledge, thereby, reducing the time consuming for generating a searchable HTML document (Barnardo's col. 1, lines 35-55 and col. 2, lines 45-60).

With respect to claim 9, Hennings teaches wherein the step of creating an up-to-today web page is dynamically performed by the search engine while calling the activated search (invoking or calling a search to generate hyperlinks that correspond to each of the category list to the HTML document or web page or in a given design page: section 0009).

With respect to claim 10, Hennings teaches returning the dynamically created HTML document to a user of the web site (receiving the result of search query: sections 033 and 0037).

With respect to claim 11, Hennings teaches wherein the HTML keyword is added to the HTML header (section 0008).

With respect to claim 12, Hennings teaches wherein the HTML keyword is added to the metatag field of the HTML header (sections 0008 and 0092).

With respect to claim 13, Hennings teaches wherein the directory comprises a plurality of directories, each of the plurality of directories corresponding to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information (a plurality of categories: see fig. 3 and figs. 2, 8 and 9; sections 0062, 0064 and 0090-0092).

With respect to claim 14, Hennings teaches activating a search is performed when a user of the web site selects the respective one of the plurality of categories (accessing the link or hyperlink to get the return or display of the content of the selected page or category: fig. 3 and directory structure storing the HTML documents: sections 0064-0065).

With respect to claim 15, Hennings teaches a method for maintaining a web site via searching (retrieving and displaying the HTML content from web server: sections 0032-0033), the method comprising the steps of:

deciding on a plurality of categories of information to be displayed on a web site (deciding whether user can be view or display the category of information on the screen or display: sections 0039-0040);

determining a plurality of searches wherein each respective one of the plurality of searches corresponds to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information,

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each of the plurality of searches being executed by a search engine (sections 0042-0043);

assigning a keyword for each respective one of the plurality of categories of information (figs 2, 8 and 9 and sections 0033, 0039 and 0092-0094);

setting up a plurality of directories wherein each respective one of the pluralities of directories corresponds to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information, each of the plurality of directories for containing at least one searchable HTML document (sections 0092-0094);

creating at least one HTML document to be searched by the search engine using at least one of the plurality of searches and at least one assigned keyword wherein the at least one assigned keyword is included in an HTML header of the at least one HTML document (sections 0033, 0036-0037 and 0090-0094); and

creating a hypertext reference for providing the search engine with the at least one of the plurality of searches, the hypertext reference including an assigned keyword relating to a respective one of the plurality of categories of information wherein the hypertext reference directs the search engine to search a respective directory relating to the respective one of the plurality of categories of information (generating an up-to-date web page including at least one category or link or hyperlink as hypertext reference as shown in figs.2, 8 and 9, sections 0033, 0036-0037, 0061-0062 and 0093-0094).

Hennings teaches contextual information concerning linked documents. The contextual information or HTML content or document is stored in a web server HTML. A web page or HTML document includes at least one category, keyword or link to another

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HTML document to be called or invoked by clicking on the link or hyperlink. Hennings does not clearly teach the at least one HTML documents is automatically available for reading without creating specific web pages to access the at least one HTML documents and without using a database.

However, Barnardo teaches accessing a web page or HTML document without accessing or requiring web site creator to read or write or edit the HTML code (col. 4, lines 46-54 and col. 5, lines 50-67 and col. 6, lines 1-10; also see abstract and col. 3, lines 12-32; also, see fig. 11, col. 9, lines 15-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Barnardo. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of without creating the specific web page and using the database to access the web page or HTML document as disclosed (Barnardo's col. 5, lines 50-67 and col. 6, lines 1-10), into the system of Hennings for the purpose of creating a web page without specific HTML knowledge, thereby, reducing the time consuming for generating a searchable HTML document (Barnardo's col. 1, lines 35-55 and col. 2, lines 45-60).

With respect to claim 16, Hennings teaches the step of deciding on groups of the plurality of categories of information and subgroups of the plurality of categories of information to be displayed on the web site (deciding whether user can be view or display the category of information on the screen or display: sections 0039-0040; see figs. 2, 8, and 9).

With respect to claim 17, Hennings teaches wherein each respective one of the plurality of directories corresponds to a respective one of the groups of the plurality of categories of information (sections 0039-0040 and 0042-0043; fig. 3).

With respect to claim 18, Hennings teaches wherein each respective one of the plurality of directories corresponds to a respective one of the sub-groups of the plurality of categories of information (figs. 2, 3, 8 and 9).

With respect to claim 19, Hennings teaches creating from a result of the at least one determined search by the search engines an up-to-date web page for the respective one of the plurality of categories wherein the up-to-date web page comprises at least one link to each of the at least one searchable HTML document having an assigned keyword relating to the respective one of the plurality of categories (figs. 2, 3 and 8-9).

With respect to claim 20, Hennings teaches creating a hypertext reference is dynamically performed by the search engine while the search engine searches the at least one searchable HTML document in the respective directory relating to the respective one of the plurality of categories (figs. 2, 8 and 9 sections 0036-0037; also see sections abstract, 0061-0062 and 0090).

With respect to claim 21, Hennings teaches wherein the assigned keyword is included in the metatag field of the HTML header of the at least one HTML document (section 0008).

With respect to claim 22, Hennings teaches a method for maintaining a web site via searching (accessing the link or hyperlink to get the return or display of the content

of the selected page or category: fig. 3 and directory structure storing the HTML documents: sections 0064-0065), the method comprising the steps of:

deciding on a category of information to be displayed on a web site; determining a search corresponding to the category of information, the search being executed by a search engine; assigning a keyword for the category of information; setting up a directory that corresponds to the category of information, the directory containing at least one searchable HTML document; creating an HTML document to be searched by the search engine using the search and the assigned keyword wherein the at least one assigned keyword is included in an HTML header of the HTML document; and creating a hypertext reference for providing the search engine with the search, the hypertext reference including an assigned keyword relating to the category of information wherein the hypertext reference directs the search engine to search the directory relating to the category of information (deciding whether user can be view or display the category of information on the screen or display: sections 0039-0040; sections 0042-0043; sections 0033, 0036 and 0093-0094; figs 2, 8 and 9 and sections 0033, 0039 and 0092-0094; sections 0092-0094; sections 0033, 0036-0037, 0061-0062 and 0090-0094; and generating an up-to-date web page including at least one category or link or hyperlink as hypertext reference as shown in figs.2, 8 and 9, sections 0033, 0036-0037 and 0093-0094).

Hennings teaches contextual information concerning linked documents. The contextual information or HTML content or document is stored in a web server HTML. A web page or HTML document includes at least one category, keyword or link to another

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HTML document to be called or invoked by clicking on the link or hyperlink. Hennings does not clearly teach the HTML documents are automatically available for reading without creating specific web pages to access with the HTML documents and without using a database.

However, Barnardo teaches accessing a web page or HTML document without accessing or requiring web site creator to read or write or edit the HTML code (col. 4, lines 46-54 and col. 5, lines 50-67 and col. 6, lines 1-10; also see abstract and col. 3, lines 12-32; also, see fig. 11, col. 9, lines 15-30).


Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hennings with the teachings of Barnardo. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of without creating the specific web page and using the database to access the web page or HTML document as disclosed (Barnardo's col. 5, lines 50-67 and col. 6, lines 1-10), into the system of Hennings for the purpose of creating a web page without specific HTML knowledge, thereby, reducing the time consuming for generating a searchable HTML document (Barnardo's col. 1, lines 35-55 and col. 2, lines 45-60).


### Contact Information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANH LY, whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via e-mail: [ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV](mailto:ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV) (written authorization being given by Applicant(s) - **MPEP 502.03 [R-2]**) or fax to (571) 273-4039 (examiner's personal fax number).

The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **John Breene**, can be reached on (571) 272-4107.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: **Central Fax Center: (571) 273-8300**

ANH LY   
MAY 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007

  
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